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2. "The Jachymova uranium ore mines (Jachymovske Bane na Uranovu Rudu, Narodni Podnik) are situated on the railway line Ostrov-Jachymov, an 8 km.-long side line, which meets the main railway line Podmokly-As (in German, Asch) at Ostrov. The most important towns along this main line are: Podmokly, Usti Nad Labem (Aussig), Teplice-Sanov (Teplitz-Schonau), Duchcov, Most, Chomutov (Komotau), Kodan, Ostrov, Karlov Vary (Karlsbad), Cheb (Eger) and As (Asch). The side line Ostrov-Jachymov is used very little for passenger traffic and serves almost exclusively for uranium ore transportation. The railway stations along this line are: Ostrov, Dolny Zdar, Horny Zdar and Jachymov. Parallel to this line runs a first class highway (8-9 m. wide). Along this highway there is a small brook, the Rokytku. In 1950 a further side line was built to the village of Kraliky, which is used exclusively for freight transport. To the South from the latter tracks there are two store-houses surrounded with barbed-wire: the 'Kravin', and a second near to the village Kraliky. Between the highway and the line Ostrov-Jachymov, South of the station Horny Zdar, there is a barrack camp for civilian employees. At this point a third class road crosses the tracks, which leads to the largest prisoner camp in present Czechoslovakia, in the immediate vicinity of the village Vykmánov. Of the 8,000-9,000 prisoners kept in this camp, most of them are former soldiers, many officers from the rank of Captain upwards, the majority of whom are serving forced labour sentences of 15-20 years.
3. "Next to the railway station of Jachymov, near to the road is the former bath building. Opposite to it is the movie theater 'Adrie' and the medical ward 'Osetrovna Jachymovskych Dolu', which is reserved exclusively for the civilian employees of the mines.
4. "At the former bath building the main road branches off: the left road leads to the village of Jachymov, to the pits 'Elias', 'Svornost', 'Rovnost' and 'Clement'; while the right branch leads to the pit 'Bratrstvi'. At the cross roads is the Hotel Praha and the personnel department of the Jachymov mines (osobni Oddeleni Jachymovskych Dolu). On the same side of the road as the bath house are the buildings of the SNB and the STB. Further on this side, in the direction of the pit 'Bratrstvi' there are several administration buildings of the mines, the stores

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'Tabacka' and the garages, workshops and motor pools for the vehicles of the mines.

5. "All five pits of the Jachymova mine region are separated within a circle of 3-4 km. each. The largest pit is the 'Bratrstvi', where about 1,700 prisoners are employed, while in each of the other pits about 1,500 prisoners are working. The single pits are under separate administration and each is a separate establishment for itself.

6. Bratrstvi Pit

Between the above-mentioned cross roads and the 'Bratrstvi' the distance is about 2.5 km. The Police guards, the SNB and the administrative offices are located near to the entrance of the pit. Close to these, but already within the surrounding barbed-wire fence there is the camp of the prisoners, which, in addition to the barbed-wire fence, is surrounded also with a second high fence. In the neighbourhood of the prisoner camp there is a storage house for ore material, next to which is the building which houses the establishment council of the Party. In the same building there are also washing rooms for civilian employees and for the offices of the master miners. Next to this building is a place where the prisoners, before descending to the pit receive numbered tin stamps. When they return from work, they deliver these stamps again at the same place. If one number is missing, it can be assumed that some accident occurred and a search starts forthwith.

7. "Opposite the latter building is the entrance to the pit. Parallel to the path for the workers there is a narrow-gauge industrial railway line with 2 tracks. Inside the mountain, about 4-500 m. from the entrance there are 'elevator-baskets', with which the workers descend to and from the shafts. Left of the exit, there are two tracks. On the first one are the carriages loaded with waste material (gravel, clay), while on the other the empty carriages are coming back. To the right hand, the uranium ore is being stored for sorting and is taken from there to stores for assorted uranium ore. Near to the entrance there is also an office for the geologists and the establishment leaders. North of the entrance higher on the slope of the mountain is the villa of the establishment leader, Engineer Sindler.

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8. "Leading Police personnel at the 'Bratrstvi' pit:

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1. Staff Captain Jozef Jiricky is the commander of the pit. [redacted] The prisoners generally like him, because they have the impression that he is just. The prisoners are allowed to report to him their complaints and grievances. It is known that Jiricky forbade the beating of prisoners.

2. Chief Sargeant Frantisek Zlamal, [redacted]

3. Adenek Szechka, the right-hand man of Sgt. Zlamal [redacted]

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9. "A unit of 30 SNB-men serves at the 'Bratrstvi' pit. They are 24 hours on duty and are then free for the next 24 hours. The regular service is relieved every 3 hours. The duty is arranged in such a way that after 10 days each SNB-man has 2 days free, Sunday included, as the families of all are living elsewhere.

10. "The prisoner guards belong also to the SNB. The only difference is that while the other SNB-men have red insignia, the latter have violet ones. There are 50 prisoner guards at the 'Bratrstvi' pit. They are in general much more brutal to the prisoners than the regular SNB-men.

11. "The prisoners work in 2 shifts from 6 a.m. to 14 p.m. and from 14 p.m. to 22 p.m. Before each shift the number of prisoners is checked. Two people from the shift remain in the camp for cleaning.

12. "The workers going to the shift receive control numbers and carbide lamps. Before entering the shafts they are allotted in groups to single civilian skilled workers. Most of the prisoners bring the blasted uranium ore to the surface. However, some of them are employed as unskilled labourers working with the masons, locksmiths and carpenters.

13. "Although officially the shifts last 8 hours each, the prisoners often work somewhat less. This depends on the individual civilian miner to whom the respective group had been assigned. Many of them are understanding towards the prisoners and sometimes give them cigarettes and other small favours. The generally good relations between the prisoners and the supervising civilian miners can be explained by the following reason:

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The civilian employees receive, depending on the quality of the ore, 12-18 Crowns premium for every kg. produced over the established norm. In order to increase their own premium the civilian miners give the prisoners cigarettes, food, often even money, to produce more. In this manner some civilian miners can receive as much as 30,000 Crowns per month in premiums, which explains their interest in maintaining good relations with their subordinated prisoner-workers.

14. "Every pit has a separate establishment leader. The 'Bratrstvi' pit is headed by Engineer Sindler. Under him there are 2 Chief Master Miners and 5-6 Master Miners. One of these master miners belongs to the Police and is responsible for the security measures in the pit. The latter is also in charge of the explosives used.
15. "The geologists employed, who had to take a special technical course, are engaged only in the search for further uranium deposits and have no direct connection with the regular exploitation and operation of the mines. They have very sensitive, some kind of radar, apparatuses to locate new ore deposits.
16. "The prisoners (at least as far as the 'Bratrstvi' pit is concerned) are mostly soldiers, who served during World War II with Western Allied Armies. A large percentage of the prisoners are Slovaks.
17. "The ore produced is brown like lignite. It is transported, after appropriate sorting, by rail and partly by trucks to the USSR. The ore is shipped either in amorphous form (like coal) or already ground, in pulverized form. In the latter case it is filled in tin containers, each 70 kg. in weight. The drivers of the motor-trucks receive 30,000 Crowns for each round trip (final destination unknown, probably somewhere in the USSR). After each journey the drivers are laid off for a longer period in order to prevent their suffering serious injuries on account of the intensive radiation to which they are exposed during their trips.
18. a new prisoner camp will be set up in 50X1-HUM
Jachymova in the near future. The planned new camp will allegedly house 25,000 inmates and will be thus the largest prisoner camp in Czechoslovakia.
19. Food and Hygiene
"From somewhat contradictory reports about the food, given escaped prisoners, it can be concluded that it differs from camp to camp. However, while it is generally adequate as far as the quantity is concerned, the usual food rations are lacking sufficient calories. This explains why many prisoners are volunteering to shock-worker groups, the members of which receive better food, more cigarettes and are allowed in addition to receive food parcels from home and to see visitors every second month. To see visiting family members, the prisoners are taken in groups, accompanied by SNB-guards to Karlove Vary, where they can talk to their visitors for a short time.
20. "Both the civilian workers and the prisoners receive food ration cards, 'T.4' for heavy workers. The prisoners have to surrender these ration coupons to the camp kitchen. In addition to these, the civilian employees receive also so-called 'Russian supply' which varies according to the work performed by them:
 - a. For civilian employees working underground: 2 kg. of raw pork, 1 kg. bacon, rice, cocoa or chocolate and fish, - all Soviet conserves.
 - b. For civilian employees working above ground: about half the quantity of category (a).
 - c. Civilian employees performing easier work, receive less according to an established scale.
 - d. Prisoners, who are shockworkers, receive some additional rations as far as surplus stocks are available.
21. "The prisoners who work in the morning shift receive their meal when they come up from the pit and then, shortly afterwards they get their evening meal. The latter usually consists of bread, coffee or tea, butter, cheese, marmelade or similar foods. The daily cigarette ration consists of 10 'Partisan' cigarettes. However, in spite of the generally tolerable food they receive, most of the prisoners lose considerable weight from the heavy work.

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22. "Up to the end of 1949 German POWs were working in these mines and were quartered in the prison camps. They were gradually released by January, 1950, and their place was taken by Czechoslovak political prisoners from all over the country. When the camps were taken over, the barracks were full of bugs and rats. There were no hygienic facilities whatsoever, not enough washing possibilities, few toilets, etc. These deficiencies were however soon remedied and now the camps are hygienically quite all right. The prisoners have in summer two, during the winter months 4, blankets. The coal supply for each barrack-room is 25 kg. of coal twice a week, which is however, insufficient. During the winter months the prisoners are suffering much from the cold.
23. "The 'Bratrstvi' establishment's physician is an Army doctor, Maj. (fnu) Nemec, who is very strict to the prisoners. He has an assistant, a Lieutenant, whose name is not known. Sick prisoners must report when the work starts. However, only those who have high fever, or have considerable injuries are accepted as sick. Lighter illnesses, such as stomach ache, however bad they might be, are no reason to stop working.
24. "Civilian employees are allowed to use the showers after their shift each day, the prisoners only twice a week. There is almost no contact between the prisoners and civilian workers when working above ground, where they are exposed to observation. The prisoners must even use separate toilets. Underground such segregation is impossible, which results, as already mentioned, in fraternization to certain extent.
25. "The work in the uranium mines has considerable consequences sexually on the prisoners. Also injuries suffered in quite frequent accidents heal very slowly on account of the organic reactions of radioactive radiation to which the prisoners are constantly exposed.
26. "For small violations of rules and similar offenses the prisoners are punished by withdrawal of food rations for 1-2 days. In more serious cases the offenders are locked up in a dark bunker without food or water for 3 days. In general the SNB guard personnel is very brutal to the inmates."

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